REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,581.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TARIFF FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
,, Carwar	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Marmugoa	June 4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	7	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Colombo	7	,, Gopaulpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, Point Palmyras	19
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can proceed at Wankal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf Ports, viz., KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

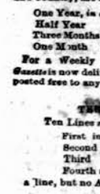
The s s. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June '73, at 2 P.M.

	June 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao	25
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Behrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Linga	27
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas..July	1
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat	3
,, Kuwait	20	,, Guadur	3
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Boyd, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

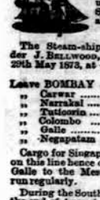
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Geo Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)



THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	25	7
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	26	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay to

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 20th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Testimonials and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer CORINNA, Davies, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Customs Bunders without delay.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1873. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain Murdoch, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents City of Dublin.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, a convenient comfortable and commodious dwelling-house, suitable for the residence of Hindoo Families.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th day of May 1873, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of Vishnoo Trimbuck Moonim, of the Bombay Firm of Gopalroo Myrall, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Banabace, widow of Hurrichund Narrayen, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned mortgaged property, free of all incumbrances. The sale is by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Gopalroo Myr ll, in that behalf by the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th December 1870, made between the said Banabace, wife of Hurrichund Narrayen of the one part, and the said Gopalroo Myrall of the other part.

All that piece of Government freehold land or ground admeasuring 879 and 1,93h square yards, entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,242, and that of Pension and Tax under No. 132 in the name Banabace, wife of Hurrichund Narrayen, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 55 and 56, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Banabace, wife of Hurrichund Narrayenjee, and the members of his family and her tenants, and are situated in the Lohurchawl Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay within the registered sub-district of Mandvee, fronting towards the south of the said Lohurchawl Street, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Luxumon Govindjee, and partly by the property of Vensyck Purushram Divan, on or towards the west by the property of the heirs of Luxumon Govindjee, on or towards the north by the said Lohurchawl Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Wittoba Pandoorung. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Auction Room, Fort, where a plan of the premises could be seen, or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, the undermentioned property by the order of the Mortgagee Mr. Thucker Nagjee Jetha, and at the risk of the Mortgagor Thucker Khunjee Chaterbhoj:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground measuring fifty-three feet in length, and thirty-three feet in breadth including Gully or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1053 with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 39, formerly in the occupation of Tegun Moojee and now in the occupation of the said Khunjee Chaterbhoo and his tenants and which said land and premises are on the east side of Doongry Jao de Souza Street, in the Old Town in the Mandvee Sub-district without the Fort walls of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Hunsraz Currumsey, on the west by the said Doongry Jao de Souza Street, on the north by the property of Wujeram Madhowdas, and on the south by the property of Jairam Pragjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of May 1873.

SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDASS,
Attorneys for Thucker Nagjee Jetha, the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co., 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. LONDON.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFING, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-ham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the Composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—The Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Hundreds of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, as d J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 3rd of June.)

THE magnificent full-powered Steamer RED GAUNTLET, 917 Tons Register, Charles Mann, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For Passage and other particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

26th May 1873.

WANTED a COMPETENT CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, on a monthly Salary of RUPEES FIFTY.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd May 1873.

NOTICES.

MR. G. INZOLI, Professor of Music, begs to inform his FRIENDS and PUPILS that he has RETURNED from ITALY, and is OPEN for ENGAGEMENTS. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late JOHN FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, Bombay Civil Service, having been granted to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, of the Firm of GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., the Claims of all Creditors should be submitted to the Undersigned before the 30th June, proximo, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15-0-0) equivalent of £1-10-0 per SHARE, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per ANNUM on the CAPITAL STOCK of the CORPORATION, for the half-year ending 31st December 1872, will be PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in India on and after TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 27th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Pro. Agent.

Bombay, 20th May 1873.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results; an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 2s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 2's.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 63s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and the celebrated JAMAICA and ARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S WHITE LABEL COGNAC, Rs. 20 per dozen.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES

INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES EDINBURGH.

VOLKART BROTHERS
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs.	40
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE, very dry ,, ,, ,,	,,	30

STILL HOCKS.

Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20 per doz.	qts
Steinwein	,, 20	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 20	,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz.	qts
Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,,
Vray Canou	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,

VERMOUTH.

Inferior quality	Rs. 9 per doz.	qts.
Superior quality	,, 12	,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above. Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen. 10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen at more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12 per doz.	qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	,, 12	,,
Brachetto	,, 12	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 12	,,
Passito Forzato	,, 12	,,

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866	Rs. 16 per doz.	qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	,, 17	,,
G. Martineau	,, 18	,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18	,,
H. and C. Balarescque	,, 18	,,

CHEESE.

Gruyere Cheese, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. at 14 As. per lb.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature. Trial Shipments are suggested.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, & GENERAL PURVEYORS.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS.

In anticipation of the Monsoon, the Company have landed large supplies of

BACON,	FISH,	POTTED MEATS,
BISCUITS,	FRESH MEATS,	POULTRY,
CHEESE,	GAME,	SAUCES,
CHOCOLATES,	GROCERIES,	SAUSAGES,
COFFEES,	HAM,	SOAPS,
COCOAS,	JAMS,	SUGAR,
CONDIMENTS,	JELLIES,	TART FRUITS,
DESSERT FRUITS, &c.,	PATES,	TEAS,
FLAVOURS,	PICKLES,	VEGETABLES,

AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. DETAILED PRICED LISTS WITH TERMS OF BUSINESS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

HAVE the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large of this Presidency, that they have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to more ELIGIBLE PREMISES at the CORNER of DEAN LANE and HUMMUM STREET, where they will be glad to give their best attention to all Orders received, and where they hope to merit further and continued support.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL:—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independents.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chronos. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Protochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN,

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on applicat.on. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Thread, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Lace's, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	8s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
¼ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 1½ yard to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 1od., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Con-umption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 26TH MAY 1873.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE there has hardly been any change in rates to-day, and the business done for the closing of this mail has been at nearly our quotations.

Government Securites are firm at a slight advance on our previous prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d
Credit do. .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 30 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872.....94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rates by Steamers have advanced to £2-17-6 : a fair business has been done. By Ships not much enquiry ; rates easier. £2-10-0 has been accepted to-day for a large ship hourly expected. The Blair Athol, 464 tons, obtained £3-7-6 United Kingdom, £3-10-0 Continent, £3-12-6 Mediterranean—cargo cotton.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... } No ships. / Seeds .....
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Oil bulls ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue, Colaba and Mofussil shares at quoted rates. Spinning shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last divi dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	765
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
37,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	109
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	815
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	750
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,625
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	175
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co.....	...
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	50 p.s.	Fort Press Co.....	7,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	Fremet Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	1,500
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	687½
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	472½
180	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
600	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,355
564	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,200
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,080
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills.....	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning....	1,460
750	2,000	all	2 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Bailo M'f'g	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,180
900	1,000	all	10 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
800	2,500	all	150 p.s.	Oriental	3,100
400	2,500	2,400	116 p.c.	Royal	2,250
980	1,000	...	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	405 x.d
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been very small, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 4 3 0 to Rs. 4 4 0
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 4 13 0 to ,, 4 14 0
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 12 6 to ,, 5 14 6
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 5 0 0 to ,, 5 1 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 5 10 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 6 0 to Rs. 6 8 0
,, Printers 26 ,, 30 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 3 6 to ,, 2 4 0
,, Madapoll's 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 6 to ,, 2 2 9
,, Jacconets 40 ,, 20 ,, 2½ ,, at ,, 2 2 0

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings fine 40 in 39 yds. 8 lbs. at Rs. 6 4 0
750 ,, ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 6 10 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 9½ ,, at ,, 9 10 0
500 ,, Blue Ora & Gn. P. 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 4 4 0

COTTON.

The market closed firm, with an advance of Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee .....at Rs 200 to Rs. 202
,, Akote ..... at ,, 208 to ,, 210
,, Broach M.G. ..... at ,, 220 to ,, 230
,, Hinguughaut ..... at ,, 228 to ,, 232
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 205 to ,, 207
,, Sawginned ..... at ,, 215 to ,, 217
,, Comptu and Vingorla ..... at ,, 180 to ,, 184

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies New Bhownuggur .....at Rs. 206
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 206
75 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 205
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 205
75 ,, ,, Broach M. G. .....at ,, 214
50 ,, ,, Fairpore .....at ,, 192½
25 ,, ,, Jodia .....at ,, 188
25 ,, ,, Bhoroe .....at ,, 190
75 ,, ,, Surat M. G. .....at ,, 218 to 226
100 ,, ,, Wudwan .....at ,, 200
75 ,, ,, Khandeish .....at ,, 187
50 ,, ,, Veerumgaum .....at ,, 195

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 24th May, compared with the statement issued on 17th May :—

LIABILITIES.	17th May. Rs.	24th May. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	204,99,423	2,14,54,071
Do. do. do. at Branches.	47,46,312	47,47,213
Other Deposits	146,10,978	1,22,55,706
Post Bills	30,922	88,654
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,83,967	6,14,787
Rs.	475,46,202	4,62,05,431
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	71,31,756	73,75,731
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,04,037	19,96,186
Loans, on Security of do. do.	19,70,416	20,02,644
Current Accounts, overdrawn	12,562	6,096
Bills Discounted.....	144,85,035	1,37,50,836
Stamps	5,419	5,337
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,94,796		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
	4,19,796	4,19,796
Bullion	6,46,272	6,53,229
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	8,00,325	7,16,033
Cash and Currency Notes	201,30,814	1,92,40,440
Rs.	475,46,202	4,62,05,431

CALCUTTA.—22ND MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents., at Rs. 103-2 to 103-4, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.
4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 105-2.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Chaldea (s)	Lewis.....	Calcutta, April 24.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Beyts	Kurrachee, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Peacemaker.....	Clarson	Liverpool.
	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Calcutta, Singapore via Madras.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Walls Castle, Brown, to Liverpool.
Ship Granite City, Ellis, to Liverpool.
Ship Savernake, Pitchard, to Bassein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Corinna, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 60 barrels rosin, H Allibhoy and Co ; 11 casks rivets, M Muncherjee Mody.
Muriel s, 10 casks safty fuse, H Allibhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe, 29 cases brandy, and 26 cases still hock, Payne and Co.
City of Poochow, 50 cases ginger wine, Payne & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 3 cases clocks, C Zerrenuer ; 25 cases brandy, M Jamsetjee ; 50 cases brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bejunjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ashgrove, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Gardiner Colby, 250 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers ; 52 bales cotton, K Mooljee ; 25 bales cotton, C Mitchell and Co. ; 40 bales cotton, P. Versey and Co.
Pocohontas, 51 bales cotton, C. Cullianjee ; 7 bales cotton, B Rudhoobhoy.
Iron Cross, 131 bales cotton, G Saera ; 40 bales cotton, M Moteechund ; 61 bales cotton, R Premjee ; 350 bundles linseed, B Brothers ; 52 bales wool, M Furmanund ; 100 bales cotton, W Bogle and Co.
New Era, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Augusta, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Andaman, 500 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co.
Glee Maiden, 200 bales cotton, D Hormusjee Cama and Co ; 42 bales cotton, S Liladhar ; 500 bundles myrabollams, D Pitamber ; 90 bales cotton, A A Russell ; 6 bales cotton, S Chuterbhoz ; 148 bales cotton, G Khuttow and Co ; 10 bales cotton, G Purseotum.
Alpine, 534 bags linseed, F Scott and Co ; 2,350 bundles coir yarn, S Padamsee.
Red Gauntlet s, 24 bales wool, R Alireza ; 220 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 147 bales cotton, M Lowjee ; 85 bales wool and 54 bales cotton, J D Vuria ; 150 bales cotton, K Jewraj ; 45 bales cotton, V Cucull ; 106 bales wool, H Gangjee ; 59 bales cotton, P Gridhurlall ; 100 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, F C Gangjee ; 535 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 85 bales wool, M Purmanund ; 100 bales cotton, C Pitamber ; 90 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales wool, J Purseotum ; 400 bales cotton, G Tippet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co.
Carnna s, 750 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 20 bales wool, D Shajeeram ; 80 bales wool, and 85 bales cotton, M Furmanund ; 247 bales cotton, C Premjee ; 39 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 61 bales cotton, C Munjee ; 200 bales cotton, F Scott and Co ; 53 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co ; 6 bales hides, S M G Hoosein and Co ; 250 bales cotton, T Woomersey.
Macedon, 60 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.
Duncairn, 2,200 dholls coir yarn, P Runsordass ; 260 bundles linseed, M Sewjee.
Muriel s, 1,025 bundles gaile, M Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Behar s, 204 pieces E teeth, D G Hossen and Co., 43 bundles E teeth, N Kesowjee and Co.
Geelong s, 19 cases fishmaws, L Hunsraz ; 50 bales aloes secotra, H Jumull ; 2 cases benjamin, M Ameeroodin ; 64 cases gum, E F Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 108 bales cotton, Knoop and Co., 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 100 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co. ; 4 bales beads, G Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar s, 1 bundle shawls, A C Seedick.
Geelong s, 30 packages coffee, L Moolchund ; 2 cases indigo, W Choudhoy ; 12 packages sandalwood, AC Sodick ; 9 bundles silk, S Moolchund.

FOR VENICE

Geelong s, 59 bales cotton, V Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Geelong s, 75 bags coffee, 19 elabs tin block, and 6 chests carsia, E Sallay.

FOR HAVRE.

Geelong s, 7 cases M o' P shell, C N Gomes and Co.
Frigs, 100 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 24.

Shewell, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Gardiner, Captain, 5th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

MAY 26.

Wheatley, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Piers, Colonel, 17th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 28th Regiment, on promotion, to England.
Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Broach.
Dance, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, to Lanowlee.

MAY 26.

Cook, Veterinary Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, to Europe.
Anderson, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Stewart, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Session, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Chatterton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 10,)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Carpenter, Offg M·g and Collr, Allahabad, to be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Commr of the Allahabad Division during the absence of Mr G H M Ricketts, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Foster, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, with effect from the 20th February, 1873, vice Capt Bullen.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, together with the usual preparatory leave of one month, is granted to Mr J T Dennesade, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Humeerpore District, Allahabad Provincial Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 30 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 28 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	June 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 2 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after
Australia	May 31 ...	4-30 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6 ...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 0 ...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June 2	Monday .. .. June 30
,, ... ,, 16	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... May 31

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday.....June 6	Monday .....June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.
Wednesday .....May 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
Friday .....May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto* ..... ,, 24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,, 14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,, 5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,, 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of GOVERNMENT BILLS on BOMBAY up to THIRTY (30) LAKHS of RUPEES on the following conditions :—

1st. No Bill will be drawn for a less sum than Ten Thousand (10,000) Rupees, or at a rate of discount exceeding Two (2) Annas per Hundred (100) Rupees.

2nd. The purchase money must be paid into H. M. Treasury, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before the 30th June 1873.

3rd. Bills will be issued only on receipt of the purchase money.

4th. The Government of India will not draw for more than Thirty (30) Lakhs from the 1st to 30th June, 1873.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and opened on the 31st instant, at noon. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. A. MANGLES,
Officiating Comptroller General.

26th May 1873.

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has been derived from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for this purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye ; and that such a defect can be observed only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious ; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,

MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. OLIS and SONS, Madras ; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

JOHN—May 26th, at Bandora, the wife of Harry John, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

POTENGER—May 21st, at No. 8, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George T. Potenger, of a daughter.
WALKER—May 19th, at "The Hill," Filcooree, Cachar, the wife of Herbert F. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FLOYD—May 21st, at Calcutta, of cholera, Eveline Floyd, widow of the late John Floyd, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873.

WE are indebted to the *Deccan Herald* for an account of domestic barbarity which occurred the other day in the family of a Brahmin in Poona, and which betrays in its most hideous deformity, not only the cruelty of the unmanly coward, but also the horrible nature of the institution of child marriage. The blood runs cold to read the narrative of the revolting cruelty that was practised upon this occasion. The story is short, but all too long to be perused with any patience.

A Brahim girl residing in the city of Poona displeases her relatives (by marriage)—her husband, father-in-law, and mother-in-law—"on account of an imaginary offence," when these relatives by law, having the girl in their own house and within their power, brand her "on "several parts of her body in a most cruel manner." The narrative proceeds—"This of "course was considered too lenient a punishment, "and the miscreants considered it necessary to "increase its severity. After the branding, the "girl was tied hands and feet and fastened to "a peg in the wall of the house, and kept in "that predicament for some time, when she was "taken off the peg and placed in a dark room "for some time longer, the rope with which she "was tied not being of course unfastened. This "ordeal which the poor girl underwent lasted "for three days." The narrative concludes—"The accused parties are persons in affluent "circumstances and well connected : facts which "certainly tend to aggravate the crime."

Let us hope for the sake of humanity that all this cruelty was not inflicted on a helpless girl, a child wife. If there are any depositions taken in this case we shall feel obliged if they can be placed at our disposal. If the narrative given by the *Deccan Herald* is a narrative of facts, the facts cannot be too widely known nor too severely commented upon. The institution of child marriage is detested by every Englishman who knows anything of the domestic horrors that too frequently follow in its train. But how many Englishmen know nothing of the mysteries of Hindoo marriage. A child bride is regarded by Englishmen with feelings of pity : the child is pitied, the husband is pitied, and the parents on both sides are pitied. And when the girl bride is despatched to the home of her future husband to be a wife—perhaps at the age of twelve years—the Englishman again pities her condition ; he cannot understand how she can be a wife at this tender age. Her instincts would make her seek the play-ground to romp, and scamper, and laugh, but her *education*—ah ! her education, her *mutlub*, and her destiny—force her to curb her natural proclivities and evince the *modesty*, the retirement, the humility, and the debasement of the Hindoo matron. And this is all the Englishman usually knows about the institution of child marriage. His pity for a poor helpless child ends just where it should begin. Having seen the young wife enter the house of her husband, all that the Englishman knows about her is that she is domesticated amongst relatives in some kind of way. But the domestic circle around the wife of twelve years is composed of relatives *by law*. Blood relatives have no right of admission there : they may be and are frequently excluded.

The branded and bound Brahmin girl had no blood relatives near while she was being treated with more than brutal violence. But, what is this treatment ? is it not the treatment that too frequently belongs to the child wife ? The youthful creatures goes to her future home, and nothing is more probable than that she would do things which would be accounted crimes by her mother-in-law, and which her own mother would not so much as notice. Nay the very constraint that is placed upon a girl wife is sufficient to make her commit offences, or supposed offences, which a rigorous mother-in-law would report as enormous in heinousness, and being so reported, they bring down upon the tender helpless offender such punishment as only a coward nature can conceive and a cruel brute inflict. To tie the helpless victim with cords, to heat an iron in the fire, to glut deliberately over the torture which the searing would inflict, and finally to enjoy the agonizing shrieks produced by the application of the burning instrument, and grin with pleasure as the features became convulsed and the living tender flesh quivered : to do all this to a woman, to a child in years, can only be the work of a demon and a fiend. Compared with this cruelty, being trampled to death under the feet of an elephant is a mild judicial punishment which a Hindoo kingly tyrant might be expected to inflict on a State malefactor or a rebel traitor. But even kingly tyrants do not take such vengeance, the vengeance of searing the flesh with heated irons, upon young girls ; certainly they would not do so for real or imaginary domestic offences such as a girl of tender years might be supposed to commit.

That marriage begun in utter dependence, and married life sustained under the frequent application of domestic torture—ropes and heated irons—should end in the self-immolation of the widow on the funeral pile of a dead husband is what one might be prepared to expect. The married life and married education all point to such a termination ; the victim makes the *voluntary* sacrifice.

The cruelty that may be practised on a child wife could never be inflicted with impunity upon a wife who was married at the age of womanhood. The power and influence that are exercised by law relations upon a young girl from the moment in which she enters the home of her husband are never lost ; dependence and helplessness continue to be conditions of existence of the Brahmin wife from early youth to old age. It is this which gives to Hindoo widow marriage half its importance, and for this reason, that in widow marriages men will generally marry women and not children, and the wife may be able to hold her own against a wayward or a cruel mother-in-law. There was commendable courage shown, by the Hindoo widow marriage party in Bombay, and they deserved more countenance and moral support from the other and especially the European section of the community than they received. The chief object which that party had in view was the release of the widows of the caste from a cruel bondage, not the bondage of permanent widowhood alone, but domestic bondage of a still more cruel kind. If a wife may have her flesh torn by the application of heated irons, why should a widow—an object not of pity but of scorn to the Hindoo—expect gentler treatment when an electric mother-in-law had the vials of her wrath charged to the full ? It was the Hindoo widow marriage party that was looked to to abolish the insititution of child marriage and that party was not zealously supported. They were left to fight the battle unaided by Europeans of influence and power, and we know of no more favourable opportunity in the history of India in which this

SHOLAPORE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SHOLAPORE, 25TH MAY.

The birthday of Queen Victoria was with us as is customary ushered in with *feu de joie* and the marching past of H. M.'s 28th N. I.

The corps seemed in splendid condition; the march past in slow and quick time and at a trot was, thanks to the untiring efforts of Col. Moyle, his adjutant, Captain Ketchen, and the officers generally, as good as that of a British corps fresh from Aldershott or the Curragh, Kildare: indeed, it would have put many an English regiment to the blush.

In the evening there was a great dinner at the mess, and of course the health of Her Majesty (God bless her), was drunk as loyally and cheerfully as the occasion required.

After that the terpsichorean youths disported themselves until near midnight, when the Scotch elements preponderating the party broke up.

As I have said, firing, but of small arms, broke the day; the heavy artillery of the Heavens proclaimed its end.

We have had many thunderstorms, now and then accompanied with rain. The weather is bearable except during the hours from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. Our Collectors and other nomads are still in the jungles, but another fortnight will bring all the wanderers back to their nest.

Mr. Kejser, the 1st Assistant, is understood to be about to go on furlough to Europe: the district will sadly miss him, as he is the right man in the right place, and has the confidence of the natives to the fullest extent.

Mr. Shumshoodeen Ally Khan, the mamlutdar of Madeh, is also said to be about to leave this collectorate: he is the son or relative of the Kulnarkar Nawab, and by his uprightness and independence has won golden opinions for himself among all good people.

With the approach of the rainy season Sholapoorites look forward to a little more of the play and less of the dullness of life, and we trust that our warriors and administrators will exchange sword and pen for bat and mallet and try to recall the whilom glories of the Mohibagh, the prettiest gymkhana ground in Western India.

DUMOH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUMOH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, 19TH MAY.

The little station from which this is written is the fairest gem of the out-stations in these provinces, although in the summer season it is baking hot, being under a range of low hills, and exposed to the fiery blasts of the hot winds that have passed over the fertile and well cultivated district lying in the valley watered by the Sonar river, which turns, twists, and writhes 'mid the rocky strata of the plain lying between this and the stony ridges that separate the Dumoh district from Bundels, teeming Chutterpore, and Punna. Its public buildings, its institutions, its general arrangements fairly establish its claim to notice, but above all its roads into the surrounding district. These, though, but roughly made, show that out of the Public Waste Department *even*, there are men who plan and construct country roads of great service at a minimum of expense. Contrast the state of the road between Jubbulpore and these; those who have travelled over the former must acknowledge its downright abominable state—dust ankle deep, underlain with flat and sharp edged slabs of sandstone, in many places like steps.

To the east and south of Dumoh stretch ridges of low hills from 500 to 2,500 feet in height, containing most interesting remains of bygone times in the shape of tumbled down and dismantled forts, and temples either actually in ruins or fast falling into decay, most of them disregarded and unused, with, perhaps, the exception of the many temples which cluster on the hill tops above the village of Kondulpore. This most interesting place is the resort of Bunniahs from all parts of India to repair to during the religious fair held for a whole month annually in honour of Parasnath. It is curious enough to notice the progress of a worshipper: arriving at the foot of one temple-crowned hill, he ascends some four hundred and sixty-five stone steps to the first temple, and makes a small offering of flowers and a few grains of rice on an altar erected in front of the god Parasnath in white marble, seated with crossed legs, arms close to his sides, with the hands brought to the front, one hand open with a flower in it lying on the palm of the other. Coming out of this temple he proceeds over a paved way from hill top to hill top, from temple to temple, visiting and offering flowers and grain at each altar of the deity, who is represented in white or black marble. Arriving at the centre and largest of these temples, he visits the image of Parasnath that is said to have fallen from the clouds: this one is ten feet high, of one piece of marble, sitting in the same posture as represented in all the other temples. The inner porches of this temple are crowded with smaller figures of this god. Leaving this, the devotee visits all the others in turn, and then descends from the last, down to the plain below. A long hour's journey well ended.

The origin of the largest and centre temple is hidden in fable, mystery, and perhaps antiquity. To a certain Bunniah appeared the god Parasnath, whom he accompanied to this spot in the jungles; here the god disappeared below the earth, telling him to erect a temple: on this being done, the god came up again from the earth, and there remains for all good and devout Bunniahs, the richer the better no doubt, to worship him.

Below these hills is a fine stone-built tank with temples overhanging, where the devotees perform their ablutions.

Nor should notice of the hill fort of Singorgurh be omitted; it encloses some miles of the hills in the reserve forest near the village of Singrampoor on the road to Jubbulpore. This must have been a formidable place to tackle in the olden time with inferior or perhaps no artillery: it must have been truly a haven of rest for the predatory gangs of Bundalas to retire to after pillaging the nearly defenceless villages of the plains below. Nestled among these hills is a small village with a tank, beside an open space where you might imagine a picturesque and disorderly camp of freebooters making the hills ring with shouts, contrasting with the calm silence that now reigns around. At the foot of one hill is found ruined gateways leading up flights of steps to the crest, which is crowned with an inner fort or bala hissar, in which is a masonry tank, and the prone or leaning shell of an old palace among the tangled undergrowth of the jungle which is now supreme ruler there. To descend by a steep path, which passes a cave leading into the innermost recesses of the hill, affording a favourable haunt for wild animals; to cross the open space below, and again over a ridge into the plain lying beneath is as easy as the ascent is difficult. But even then one is haunted with a romantic sense of curiosity, and an imaginative wish that one could people the old fort again, and even be one of the wild and happy old rascally freebooters, ready to launch into the first available village for plunder. But now peace and quiet pervade the pleasant country.

There are so many places of interest that are to be met with similar, but not on so enormous a scale, that a month's exploration in the jungles of this district would be by no means ill-spent by a care-worn and kutcherry-driven official, more especially when it remains to be told that it could be relieved by shikar as good as is anywhere to be found.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held this evening on the Esplanade on account of a Parsee holiday, the "Adar Juean."

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE per H. M. S. Amberwitch will be closed the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.

FIRE AT JUMBOOSUR.—On the morning of the 19th inst. a fire broke out at Jumbooeur, by which seven houses were completely destroyed.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-seven European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Mullia Ooda to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a lota, belonging to one Oôma Pooma.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday one Ambaram Omadee got his foot dislocated by an accidental fall from a bullock hackery that capsized near the Parell railway station. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GUJERAT SMALL CAUSES COURTS.—According to the *Surya Prakash*, the Government of Bombay have, on the reports of several officers in the zillah, determined to abolish the Courts of Small Causes in Gujerat.

THE THAKORE OF MANSA.—We learn that the matter in dispute between the Thakore of Mansa and his subjects has been referred by Government to the arbitration of the Political Agent of Mahee Kanta.

FIRE AT KAIRA.—The other day a fire broke out at Kaira in the house of Mr. Bhugwanbhai Nurbheram, late a moonsiff. The house was partially destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 1,500.

INQUEST.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of a Musulman mendicant. The jury found that death was caused by disease of the liver and chronic inflammation of the stomach.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Hoosein Soollar. The jury found that the man had died from apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THEFT.—A Maratha named Luxumon Muckoon was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to five weeks' hard labour, for attempting to steal a sleeper belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

ROBBING A CHILD.—A Hindoo named Roopchund Javerchund reported to the police that a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 105, was stolen on Friday from the person of his child, aged two years, whilst the child was in charge of a servant.

TORTURE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rugoonath Budan and Sewjee Ambajee, cartmen, were charged with cruelly torturing their bullocks. They admitted the offence and were fined eight rupees each.

ARMY CLOTHING OFFICE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the lease of the Army Clothing Office, now located at Parell, terminates in September next, and the office is to be removed to the Cotton Commissioner's Office, opposite to the Secretariat.

ASSAULT.—Abdoola Jooma and two others were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Abdoola Mahomed, and were fined four rupees each, and bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SURAT.—During the week ending 23rd inst. there were 50 deaths at Surat; of these, 28 were males and 22 females. The total number of births registered doing the same week were 25—males 13, and females 12.

DACOITY.—It is stated that on the 1st inst. a gang of dacoits, consisting of nearly forty men, entered the village of Nair, nearly six miles from Surat, in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar, and looted nearly Rs. 6,100 belonging to several parties.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Charles Addison, a seaman of the British ship Duncairn, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM BEATING.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Mahim on view of the body of Munee, woman, who was alleged to have been beaten by her husband. A *post mortem* examination showed that the cause of death was consumption, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 285 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla, yesterday. Of these, 132 were under sentences from the High Court, 119 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 207 were natives, and the remaining 78 were Europeans.

MURDER AT KAIRA FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.—A short time ago a Hindoo lad, aged about six years, was murdered at Kaira for the sake of his ornaments. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested, although a reward of Rs. 100 has been offered by the Collector of the district for their apprehension.

A CASE UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.—John Horrocks and John Thompson, Europeans, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman by name Ali Akut, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering at the Strangers' Lines, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL.—It is said that a committee composed of Messrs. Peile, Hope, Chatfield, Batty and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, with Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram and Mr. Narambhai of Poona, will assemble in July next, for the purpose of conferring as to the recent orders of the Government of India regarding the improvement in the present system of education.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Giskra	Fichrer.
Aria	Stiffetio	Verdi.
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey.
Pot Pourri	Semiramide	Pressant.
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Galop	Saucing	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Mahomedan lad named Hoossein Bapoo, who had fallen from a tree at Mazagon on the previous day. He was much hurt and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was caused by tetanus following compound fracture of the left arm, the result of his having accidentally fallen from a tree.

THEFT.—On Saturday one Mahomed Ali Sharagdar residing at Cazee Mohla, reported to the executive police that his back door was broken open and three boxes removed into the compound, where they were forced open and cash amounting to Rs. 230 taken therefrom. Suspicion falls on a casteman, who overheard a conversation at complainant's shop to the effect that complainant was about to bring Rs. 20,000 from the Bank that day. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

POONA.—A deficiency of Rs. 700 in the Treasury of the Punt Suchew of Bhore has been discovered, in consequence of which the Jamdar and Treasurer have been suspended until an inquiry into the matter has been made.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—On Saturday last we had a storm in the evening. The wind blew very hard and the rain fell heavily and has laid the dust for the time being. But we need sufficient rain to wash away all the filth of the city and camp. A short fall of rain often makes the station unhealthy, as it moistens everything and produces offensive exhalations. The thermometer still ranges very high—very much higher than it has done at any other period of this hot season. We have almost no heat this year, so we bear the present close and muggy weather very badly. We hope that we may soon have abundance of rain.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SAVERNAKE, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Pritchard, will sail to-day in ballast for Bassein.

THE SHIP GRANITE CITY, 726 tons, Captain R. Ellis, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,426 bales cotton and 449 cwt galls.

THE BARQUE WALLS CASTLE, 625 tons, Captain H. Brown, will sail to-lay for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,915 bales cotton, 91 bales wool, 634¼ cwt linseed, and 320 cwt. horns.

THE SHIP ELCANO, 1,181 tons, Captain L. W. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (January 22nd) with a cargo of 1,654 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Farnham and Co.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cutch (May 21st) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt.-Col. Arthur, Mr. F. Battye, and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. Boyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (May 23rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. James, Miss Kirby, Mr. Abdul Ali, three second class and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BLAIR ATHOL, 409 tons, Captain E. Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff (October 20th) via Mauritius with a cargo of 599 tons coals from Cardiff, and 172 cocoanuts and 2 bags sugar from Mauritius. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch Browne and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CHALDEA, 925 tons, Captain T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (April 24th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Taylor, Mr. W. G. Macfarlane, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Slight, Mr Nanabhoy, Capt Filgate, Asst. Surg. Wheatley, and three hundred and seventy-six deck passengers from different ports.

THE BARQUE CITY OF DUBLIN, 813 tons, Captain R. Murdoch, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Clyde (December 28th) with a cargo of 583¼ tons coals, 2,100 iron pipes, 199 cases sulphuric acid, 62 cases wine, 34 cases ginger wine, 41 cases wine and spirit, 36 cases tobacco pipes, 5 casks colours, 30 cases merchandize, 1 parcel sample, 5 cases coloured cottons, 34 casks and 56 hogsheads bottled beer, 104 cases bottled malt liquors, 37 cases castings, 23 casks bulk ale, 36 boxes cotton thread, and 3,031 packages hardware. She brought Mr. J. Steven as passenger. The captain reports that he experienced heavy gales in the channel and lost a man overboard. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY & JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 14 m	7 0	Tuesday..... 27	5 32 m	3 0
11 45 a	4 2		6 12 a	3 4
.....	.....	Wednesday ... 28	6 8 m	7 9
0 54 a	6 8		6 52 a	2 11
0 25 m	3 9	Thursday 29	6 45 m	7 1
1 31 a	6 0		7 31 a	2 6
1 4 m	3 2	Friday 30	7 23 m	6 3
2 12 a	5 5		8 17 a	2 2
1 48 m	2 5	Saturday 31	8 3 m	6 1
2 55 a	4 7		9 6 a	1 8
2 36 m	1 9	Sunday 1	8 43 m	3 11
3 40 a	3 10		10 1 a	1 6
3 29 m	1 0	Monday..... 2	9 29 m	2 11
4 29 a	3 4		11 2 a	1 6

Moon—First Quarter, 3rd, 11h. 9m. A.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. BEHAR, Captain W. E. Dundas, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English Mail, took the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. J. Melville. Mr. Whitton.
Mr. and Mrs. Macmlan and infant. Mr. J. Andrew. Captain J. D. Chatterton.

FOR BRINDISI.—Colonel J. E. Fife, R. E.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr. J. Garez. Mr. G. S. D. Almeida.
Mr. Henriques. Mr. J. F. L. Andrades.
Mr. A. Savage. Mr. J. O. Alvares.
Mr. A. Leith. Mr. S. R. F. Pereira.
Mr. B. F. Cruz.

FOR VENICE.—Mr. R. Hodigfield.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. W. Docrr. Mr. T. Boyer.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. Dadabhoy Eduljee. Mr. Eduljee Dadabhoy.
Mr. Bazonjee Eduljee. Mr. Syed Abdoola.
Mr. Rahtoomac Kodmal.

THE DADUR SCANDAL.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, the case of domestic scandal which has been the theme of general conversation in Bombay for some days past was called on before the Senior Magistrate. The defendant, Mr. J. H. Merritt, was charged, at the instance of his wife, with unlawfully taking away a woman, his own stepdaughter; and with adultery. Mr. Skipsey appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Judge for the defendant. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt were present in court.

Mr. Judge—I should ask under what Act the unlawful taking away is charged?

The Magistrate—I fancy under the Police Act. (His Worship read section 44 of Act 13 of 1856, which in substance states that whoever unlawfully takes away or detains against her will, any woman or female child, or unlawfully takes or entices away, or detains any female child under the age of fourteen years, out of the possession of or against the will of the husband or other person who has the lawful charge of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery or for the purpose of prostitution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or to both; or, at the discretion of the magistrate, may be committed for trial before the Criminal Sessions.)

Mr. Judge—The charge of adultery will be under the Penal Code. There is nothing here about adultery. It will save a great deal of trouble if my friend says now where the unlawful taking away took place.

Mr. Skipsey—I think I will prove it in evidence.

Mr. Judge repeated his remark that it would save a great deal of trouble if it was stated now.

Mr. Skipsey—I am not here to save trouble either to myself or to any one else. No doubt the information Mr. Judge seeks will come out in its proper place in the evidence.

The Magistrate said he would tell Mr. Judge what was stated to him: it was that a man, having married a widowed lady who had children with her, did unlawfully take away one of them, whom he ought to have regarded as his daughter if he was a man with any human feeling. It was so infamous a case as stated to his Worship, that he thought it had better be settled somewhere else. His Worship thought the charge of adultery could not be sustained. (It was therefore struck out.)

Mr. Judge again said it would save an immense deal of trouble if it was stated where the unlawful taking away occurred.

The Magistrate said the story was, as told him, that the girl was living with her mother when the man, who ought to have treated her as his daughter, took her away and was now living with her. It was not stated where the unlawful taking away occurred.

Mr. Judge—The place where the unlawful taking away occurred is material.

Mr. Skipsey said it would come out in its proper place in the evidence, if he was forced to go into it. He did not see how his friend was entitled to have the information before the case was gone into. Mr. Skipsey then asked the court to amend the summons by striking out the word "adultery" and adding "abduction" to the charge under sections 362 and 366 of the Penal Code, which he read to the court.

Mr. Judge said his friend must make his election and proceed either under section 44 of the Police Act or under sections 362 and 366 of the Penal Code, for he could not proceed under two charges triable by different courts. What Mr. Skipsey asked his Worship to do was to punish defendant under the summary jurisdiction and then commit him under the second charge.

The Magistrate said he thought he might punish defendant on the one charge and commit him on the other. There was nothing unlawful in that, and if Mr. Judge thought there was, he might appeal to a higher Court. His Worship, however, suggested an amicable settlement of the case.

Mr. Judge said he might mention that an offer had been made for some arrangement of the dispute. It came late, and he had not been able to consider it; and he applied that the case be postponed for a week.

Mr. Skipsey said that his client had been so infamously outraged and so much hurt, that he felt bound, on her behalf, to state that she could never think of making and did not make any offer. Such was the nature of the case that any offer, if made at all, should come from the defendant himself.

Mr. Judge—This paper has been put into my hands, and it says—"Mrs. Merritt rather than have an exposure will consider terms if Mr. Merritt will offer them." I may be technically wrong. I should have said it is an offer to consider an offer that we received.

The Magistrate said he presumed that what he was told had some foundation. If there was none, Mr. Merritt might demand an immediate enquiry. His Worship doubted not that, under Mr. Judge's good advice, his client would know what was best for him to do under the circumstances.

Mr. Judge—I ask your Worship not to assume to be true the story you may have heard outside the court.

The Magistrate said he had not heard any story outside the court. As to statements made to him when summonses were applied for "they came in," as they said, "at one ear and went out at the other."

Mr. Judge—It is probable your Worship may have read the statements in the newspapers. That is what I meant by the story outside the court.

The Magistrate said (with a smile) that he sometimes read the newspapers, but that he never allowed *exparte* statements to influence his judgment in any case.

Mr. Skipsey objected to a week's postponement unless Mr. Judge undertook to say that there was a prospect of an amicable settlement.

Mr. Judge said he would not be forced into an admission of error on the part of his client. He would do his best to bring about an amicable settlement within a week, but he could not pledge himself to anything.

Mr. Skipsey said that if Mr. Judge undertook to make a reasonable offer within a couple of days, and in the meantime send Miss Easthope (defendant's stepdaughter) to live with some proper person, he would agree to an adjournment.

Mr. Judge said he could not pledge himself to anything, but would do his utmost to bring about an amicable settlement.

Mr. Skipsey said he asked Mr. Judge only to say whether, in applying for a postponement, he saw a prospect, founded on reasonable grounds, of an amicable settlement. He did not asked his friend to pledge himself against all the world.

The Magistrate said the defendant was either guilty or he was innocent. If the former, and he had not yet denied the charge, his Worship did not care to describe him by the proper name; but if Mr. Judge insisted upon his complete innocence, Mr. Skipsey was bound to go on with the case.

Mr. Judge—If a week's postponement is granted, I will do my utmost to bring about an amicable settlement.

Mr. Skipsey saw no necessity whatever for a long postponement. Defendant was in court and might be consulted at once if there was any desire for an amicable settlement. An amicable settlement was offered to the defendant before proceedings were taken against him.

Mr. Judge said he was not instructed of that. His client, he might mention, asked to see his wife but was not allowed to see her.

Mr. Skipsey said partial statements like this must not be made to his client's prejudice, or else he would make statements in reply which would make the court's ears tingle. The last proposition alluded to by Mrs Judge was in its nature so horribly violent that, if it was persisted in, he would feel himself bound to go into the whole statement of it.

Mr. Judge again said he must ask for a week's postponement.

Mr. Skipsey said he must repeat his former statement, that the defendant might be consulted at once.

Mr. Judge—We want to consult a person who is not here.

Mr. Skipsey—The person Mr. Judge refers to has been summoned by us, and is on the premises. (That person was understood to be the step-daughter.)

The Magistrate said if he got an information such as he thought was about to be laid, Mr. Judge's client might be in jail before the sun was down. This was all gammon. It could not be tolerated.

An amicable settlement was again thought of; and the parties retired into His Worship's Chambers for a consultation as to the terms of an arrangement. Half an hour afterwards, Mr. Judge came into court and requested his Worship's attendance in chambers, saying they found it was necessary. His Worship went into chambers. A quarter of an hour more elapsed; his Worship returned into court; the parties left; but nothing more was said of the case. The result, we learn, was this. When questioned by the magistrate, Miss Easthope, who is not a minor, said she wished to go and live with the defendant; and that she went with him of her own accord. This statement created much surprise and caused the collapse of the prosecution. His Worship, who could do nothing more with the case, turned the defendant out of his chambers at once, and the parties then left the court.

DURBAR AT THE COUNCIL HALL IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BARON LARPENT, C. S., Judge of Poona, in his office as Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, held the usual annual Durbar at the Council Hall on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. As is customary all the Sirdars and other native gentlemen of Poona were invited to take part in the assembly and to do honour to Our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Empress of India. Colonel Etheridge, C. S. I., and Dr. Beatty attended the meeting. Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Agent, received with due honour all the Sirdars of the 1st class, and seated them in their places according to their rank. After the introductory arrangements were completed and all had taken their places Baron Larpent arrived and proceeded at once to the raised dais prepared for him, receiving as he passed along the salutations of the Sirdars and gentlemen seated on the right and left sides of the hall. After taking the chair he spoke to the Sirdars and gentlemen assembled as follows:—

Sirdars and Gentlemen,—We have met here this day in public Durbar to do honour to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

It is very gratifying to me to see so many of the Sirdars of the Deccan and other gentlemen assembled at this Durbar, and personally it affords me great pleasure to find myself surrounded by so many with whom I was acquainted ten years ago when I had the honour of presiding over this Durbar as Acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Since that time the list of Sirdars have been considerably augmented; the honorary rank of Sirdars having been conferred on many whose fathers enjoyed the privileges under the red lists.

The names of the following gentlemen have been added this year:—

1ST CLASS.

1. Mr. Govind Keshao, Chief of Kutsar.
2. The Raja of Akulkote.

2ND CLASS.

3. Mr. Murara Rudro Mutalik.
4. Mr. Sadashivrao Bulwant Mehendale.
5. Mr. Gunputrao Damodhar Pansi.

3RD CLASS.

6. Bulwantrao Sidheshwar Biniwale.
7. Damodharrao Balkrishna.
8. Kanhoji Ramji.
9. Sakharam Ramchunder Dikshit.
10. Trimbukrao Vinayak.
11. Damodhar Moreshwar.
12. Sambhajee Anandrao Raje Shirkee.

I congratulate these Sirdars upon the honour thus conferred upon them and welcome them into the lists of the Sirdars of the Deccan.

Baron Larpent again addressed the assembly, telling them that at the request of Colonel Etheridge, C.S.I., he had the pleasure on this occasion of giving the title of Rao Bahadoor to the Sub-Assistant Inam Commissioner Suddasheorao Bulal. This title had been bestowed on him by the Viceroy of India in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the State in the discharge of the duties of his office. Two extracts, were read in testimony of the Rao Saheb's service to Government, given by Colonel Cowper, when his superior officer.

The new recipient of the title of Rao Bahadoor made suitable reply to Baron Larpent's address, after which Poshags were given to the Sirdars, and there was the usual distribution of *pan-sooparee, attar* and rosewater. The Agent then rose and left the hall. Mr. Ayer remained to see the Sirdars leave in their carriages out side the hall.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP, FOR 1873.

3,390 Tickets at Rs. 10.....Rs. 33,900 0 0
Deduct—
5 Per cent. for Racket Court, and Pashawur Hunt Funds, and Rs. 500 for Starters..... 2,195 0 0
Rs. 31,705 0 0

1st Prize (probable amount).....Rs. 20,000 0 0
2nd do. (,,).....,, 7,500 0 0
3rd do. (,,).....,, 2,500 0 0

No.	Name of Horse.	Drawn by.
1989	Andred	"Sikh."
2080	British Lion	"Lieut. Banon."
2941	Corsair	"Coffee Shop Confederates."
531	Cucumber	"Martha to F. D. D."
2896	Clyde	"Barnes and Currie."
2942	Capuchin	"Coffee Shop Confederates."
2587	Capuricus	"P. Dejour."
80	Doncaster	"Captain Vanrenen."
2901	Fontarabian	"Audit Office Confederacy."
1362	Gang Forward	"J. Gordon."
3254	Hochstapler	"It is."
1089	Hurlingham	"Lieut. Colonel Langmore."
1329	Highland Laddie	"Sub. Line Loco. Confederacy."
3637	Kaiser	"Spero."
980	Leopard	"Bhawulpore Confederacy."
108	Montargis	"James W. Wright."
752	Meter	"Mrs. Voigt."
2912	Negro	"M. Bewtey & Co."
757	Paladin	"W. H. Horton Ball."
1481	Pantomime	"Nimrod."
1732	Sweetness	"Leslie Saunders."
2834	Surinam	"Lieut. T. P. Lloyd, 60th."
2753	Soleiman	"Mat. Denso, Esq."
1138	Watchword	"Lahmon."
940	Combat	"Peepul Tree Confederacy."
2560	Chandos	"Capt. McNair, 12th B. C."
272	Botard	"V. E. D. L. L. J. M."
1514	Apollon	"Bobby."
386	The Field	"Josh."

INDIAN ITEMS.

ATTACK BY A LEOPARD.—On Saturday last, as a party of natives was cutting cane in the jungle near Roopgunge, a large leopard surprised them. Springing into their midst, the animal fastened on to one of the men and so severely lacerated him about the head, face, and neck, that erysipelas ensued, from which he has died. Five gentlemen of the station on gaining the "kubber" went out after the animal, but could find no traces of him.—*Bengal Times.*

TIGER AT KUMAON.—I ventured to predict that the tigers would do a large trade this year among the cattle and men of Kumaon and Ghurwal. The carnage has commenced by their carrying off and devouring a poor woman who was engaged in herding her cattle a few miles from where I write. I suppose until a Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner gets his cattle carried off, or perhaps himself wounded by one of these pests of this province, nothing will be done by Government for the protection of the residents and their cattle.—*Delhi Gazette's Correspondent.*

A PROCESSION CASE.—We hear that an interesting case is likely to be heard next week before the Judicial Assistant, Chituldroog. Two Hindoo priests named Sivalingasawmy and Siddalingasawmy of the Sirigary Mutt (Temple) have brought a suit against Setty Rachia and Basavalingappa of the Murgey Mutt to establish their right to go in procession with certain insignia or honours, eight in number. We believe the case comes on for hearing on the 27th instant, and the plaintiffs will be represented by Mr. Advocate Francicus of the Bangalore bar, who we understand has been retained at three thousand rupees to plead the case in the Original and Appellate Courts.—*Bangalore Herald.*

DISCOVERY OF A MONOLITH.—Nearly three years ago an ancient monolith, originally pointed out by Colonel Cunningham, was excavated at Kosin bagh, about thirty miles from Allahabad, on the left bank of the Jumna, and the copy of a somewhat interesting report by the then District Engineer, Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, is before us. The monolith from top to base measures 34 feet, having a circumference of 7 feet 10 inches at the top and 10 feet at the bottom. Some detached pieces were found, which showed that the column must have measured at least over 40 feet; but other parts which should include the capital were not found; and as these were necessary to complete its restoration to its original condition—even the 40 feet does not represent it a full height. The monolith is covered with inscriptions of various periods, the most ancient (those of the shell pattern,) and which we believe are untranslatable, being towards the base. There is no doubt that the column is of immense antiquity, and we are surprised that it should be allowed to remain where it is. It was thought at first that the spot where it was found was its original site, but this is disproved by the fact that no traces of any basement could be found. It is probable, however, that its first situation was not far from the spot where it was discovered. At the time of its discovery the Asiastic Society took an interest in the matter, and the Government, we believe, authorized an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for its removal to Allahabad. Other minor discoveries were made in close vicinity, plainly showing that the place was the site of a very ancient city about which it would be interesting in an archæological sense to make investigation.—*N. W. Herald.*

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

WITH a ruthless blow, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has dashed away those fancies, so long the theme of poet and of traveller, that India is a land abounding with diamond and gold mines and only awaits the advent of plucky Anglo-Saxon diggers to yield its illimitable treasures in all their crude splendour. In a lecture before the Society of Arts he recently stated that "the greater portion of the country is either destitute of mineral resources, or those resources occur in a manner which throws serious obstacles in the way of their utilization." India, in fact, contains only coal, iron and salt in sufficient quantities to pay for their extraction. Although isolated discoveries of value may be made, it will never become a rich country through the development of its mineral deposits.

Copper has been found and mined in many parts of India, especially in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Nepal and Sikkim. The workings are carried on by natives on a very small scale and the produce is so inconsiderable that English copper is imported to supply part of the local demand. Neither this nor any other metal can be expected in the vast alluvial plains of the north, nor in the immense volcanic tracts of the Bombay Presidency, but even in the areas of metamorphic rock common to the south metallic ores are in general scarce. Yet copper has been mined at times in Rajpootana, in the countries south-west of Bengal and in Nellore, Kurnaul and Cuddapah. At present the work is alone regularly followed near Jeypore, and the outturn from this quarter is small. Two attempts have been made by Europeans to work mines in an extraordinary series of deposits extending across Singbhoom from Chaibassa for at least eighty miles. Despite some success the enterprise was not profitable. Lead is even less met with than copper. Galena, the lowest ore, is found over Kooloo, Gurhwal and Sirmoor in the north-West Himalayas, but hitherto small quantities have been extracted. Mr. Blanford is not aware of any other locality in the plains from which lead may be drawn, but, where it occurs, it is usually associated with copper. Rich tin deposits are believed to exist in Tenasserim and Martaban, tin-stone having been discovered in the rivers running from the range of mountain-land separating the British Provinces from Siam. Farther south, on the flanks of the same range, are the famous stream deposits of Malacca. In India itself tin is said to exist in two or three places, but nothing accurate is known.

Silver is associated with lead in Kooloo and Maunbhoom. In one ore from the latter district 119 ounces have been eliminated from a ton of lead. Similarly, in some copper ores from Deoguth and the Southal Pergunnas there are 50 ounces to the ton of ore, but other specimens from the same locality produced little or no silver. Gold is spread over India in stream gravels. It has been, and still is, occasionally extracted in several parts of the North West Himalayas, also in Chutia Nagpore, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom and the tributary mehals of Orissa, in the Godavery valley and here and there in Southern India, Burmah and Assam. In all these instances, Mr. Blanford says, it is obtained from the gravel and sand by rude processes of washing; the returns are so insignificant that the poorest of the natives are alone occupied in the search which is, as a rule, practised during the spring when agricultural labour is slight. Cobalt is found in Jeypore and it is employed chiefly for colouring enamels. Antimony is found in Kooloo and Lahoul and zinc was formerly smelted at Jewad in Meywar. Chromic iron is indigenous to Salem. Nearly all the metallic ores of India are found near the remains of old workings which are frequently of large extent. This circumstance tells strongly against the probability of richer deposits being discovered, showing as it does that both mining and smelting were largely practised by our predecessors. "In speculating on the probable discovery of new mineral deposits, we must bear in mind that India is very unlike such countries as Australia or America, which, until recently, were inhabited by mere savages. For ages the population of India have been acquainted with many of the arts of civilised life, and the great command of labour which the rulers of the country possessed enabled them to carry on the processes which supplied them with such desiderata as metals, in a manner which would be impossible to wild tribes, the greater part of whose existence is spent in a struggle to procure food and defend themselves from their enemies."

Diamonds, the only wealth which the princes of the country could accumulate from the soil and appreciate next to large hosts of retainers, were formerly found principally in the country around Kurnaul, Cuddapah and Ellore in Madras, near Sumbulpore on the Mahanuddy, at Weiragad, south-west of Nagpore and at Punna in Bundlekund. At the last named place and in Kurnaul mines still exist. They are in rock, the diamonds being found in a conglomerate which, however, is not their original matrix. Elsewhere all the workings appear to have been in loose deposits. Rubies, sapphires and other precious stones come from Ceylon, Independent Burmah and the countries beyond the Himalayas, but are not now obtainable in strictly British India. Here the only

agitators, enjoy great popularity in the Khanate. Bold robbers and guerrilla chiefs, they have more than once led predatory hordes against the Auls of our own Khirgese, and even attacked small detachments of our troops. Both are sworn enemies of the Russians.

"6. MILITARY FORCES.

"In a military point of view, Khiva is the weakest of all Central Asia States. The small force of 500 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, armed with muskets, swords, and bayonets, which the Khan keeps as a permanent guard, will be of little, if any, use in the field. The only way of turning them to account will be by sending them to garrison the principal towns, all Asiatics fighting much more courageously behind walls than in the open. We know from eye-witnesses that these regulars (Sarbas) wear uniform and live in barracks, erected within the inner wall of the capital. Their pay is about 20 roubles, paid monthly. The artillery are mostly Indians and Afghans. As we have said, there are 20 guns on the wall of the citadel; but we know that in 1869 there were 60 more guns, of comparatively modern make, in the arsenal. The irregulars, enlisted on extraordinary occasions, chiefly consist of cavalry, but cannot be worth much. It is supposed that 20,000 horse-men can be collected on an emergency, mostly Turcomans, a dangerous race to intrust with the defence of any constituted community.

"7. ROADS TO KHIVA.

"The principal roads by which Russian troops may be marched against Khiva—some of them being already traversed by our detachments at this moment—are the following:—

"1. From Fort Alexandrovsk, on the peninsula of Mangishlak, by the oasis of Bish Akti, the well of Tabin Su, and the western shores of Lake Aibugir, to Kunya Urgendsh and Khiva—620 miles.

"2. From Krasnovodsk by the wells of Sulmen, Tchagil, Dachli, Usun Kuyu, and Diktcha—550 miles.

"3. From the post of Tchikishlar, by the oasis of Mulla Kari, and the wells of Gelsi Ata, Tchagil, as above—650 miles.

"4. From Orenburg to Ak Tube, the Emba Post, and along the western shores of the Aral to the Aibugir and Kunya, Urgendsh—1,000 miles.

"5. From Kasalinsk to Irbai, Irkibai, Dau Kara, and Khiva—520 miles.

"6. From Perovsk, to Irkibai and further on as above—550 miles,

"7. From Djisak to Ushma, Temir Kobuk, and along the northern frontier of Bokhara to Min Bulak, whence the road lies along the Amou Darya—575 miles.

"8. From Tchikishnar along the northern bank to the Attreck, as far as the mouth of the river Sumber, then further on in the valley of the Sumber to the Turcoman Fort of Kisil Arvat, and the wells of Dinar, Igdi, Ortakoi, Dudur, and Ismikbashir. Two-thirds of this road are unexplored; the distance is about 550 miles.

"All the roads, being out scantily supplied with water and grass, offer considerable difficulties to the march of a numerous force. It is the knowledge of this circumstance which has persuaded the Khivese that the saints will continue to protect the ancient country of Khaream as formerly. But directly a Russian detachment gets to the borders of the Khanate all serious resistance will probably be at an end."

This account shows how well the Russians are informed of the facts to be principally taken into account in an enterprise like the present. Success, therefore, becomes all the more probable. The low figure at which they rate the inhabitants of the Khanate is explained by Russian statisticians as including only the inhabitants of the oasis and a few of the neighbouring nomads in the Khivese census; but it is doubtful how many of the Khirgese and Turcoman tribes between Emba and Attreck consider themselves as more or less connected with the Khan, or, at any rate, sufficiently interested in his fate to succour him in time of war. However, the Russian writer is probably right in looking upon the march through desert and steppe as the worst part of the business.

Russian manufactories are beginning to be established in Turkestan. In addition to the silk works already existing near Tashkend, it is proposed by some private capitalists immediately to open sugar and stearine works at the new capital. Both raw material and manual labour being very cheap, the introduction of European machinery into the heart of Asia cannot but be extremely advantageous, it is estimated, to the enterprising capitalists.

The Persians of Trebizond are emigrating to Poti, the latter place attracting more and more of the Persian trade since the completion of the Tiflis line. You are aware that the line will be continued shortly to Baku, when the Turkish road across Armenia will cease to be, unless, indeed, the proposed Persian line from the Enseli Bay to Shiraz and Bender Bushir can be completed in time to keep the ancient highway open. The Russian commerce with Persia, amounting already to 6,500,000 roubles a year, and the European commerce with Teheran beginning to flow into Russian channels, it is probable that at the coming visit of the Shah at St. Petersburg a Treaty of Commerce, calculated to secure fair prospects in the future, will be negotiated.

BERLIN, APRIL 28.

THE following is the *Ordre de Jour* issued by General von Kaufmann on setting out for the Khiva campaign:—

"Considering the eminently hostile attitude recently adopted towards us by the Khivese, and in order to punish this Khanate, His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to order decisive measures to be taken with the advent of Spring. Our troops will accordingly march upon Khiva from two sides at once—from the East, the forces of the military district under my command will proceed in a western direction; from the West, detachments formed out of the Caucasus and Orenburg troops will likewise take the field. When these two principal detachments of the Expedition shall have effected a junction in the territory of the Khanate of Khiva, or, at any rate, when they shall have put themselves in communication with each other, the command of the whole forces will be assumed by me.

"The following troops of the Turkestan forces intrusted to my authority by His Imperial Majesty, will enter into the detachment operating from the East. I. Infantry.—Six Rifle companies, two from each of the three first Battalions of Turkestan; the fourth Rifle Battalion of Turkestan; three companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Line of Turkestan; two companies of the 4th Battalion, and the 8th Battalion of the same Line; the Turkestan company of Sappers. 2. Artillery.—Two pieces of the 1st battery of the 1st Artillery Brigade of Turkestan; half the 2nd battery of the same Brigade; the 1st battery of the Horse Artillery Brigade of the Orenburg Cossacks; half a battery of Mountain Artillery; one Rocket battery. 3. Cavalry.—700 Cossacks, 200 of them from the Ural, one from Semiretchensk, three from Orenburg, and one combined sotnia.

"At the beginning of the march, and before the re-union of these troops near the Boukan hills (a ridge separating the desert of Kyzil Kum from that of Batyk Kum), they will proceed in two columns, the one setting out from Kasalinsk, the other from Djizak. The Djizak column will consist of six Rifle companies two of each of the three first Rifle Battalions; of three companies of the Second Battalions and of two companies of the Fourth Battalions of the Turkestan Line, of the Turkestan Sapper Company, of two pieces of the 1st battery of the 1st Turkestan Artillery Brigade and one half of the 2d battery of the same Brigade; of the battery of the Horse Artillery Brigade; of the Orenburg Cossacks, and five and a half sotnias (hundreds of Cossacks and half a rocket battery. The effective force of the Infantry companies in the campaign will be 140 men, with from 12 to 14 non-commissioned officers, and ten men per company not serving in the ranks. From special reasons the 8th Battalion of the Line will have only 128 men per company, with the same number as above of non-commissioned officers and men not serving in the ranks. All the men not serving in the rank to be fully armed. The Sapper Company will have 200 men including non-commissioned officers. Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and the Prince Eugene Maximilianovitch Romanovsky, Duke of Leuchtenberg, will accompany the Djizak column. The chief of the Turkestan detachment will be Major-General Golovatchov, commander of the forces of the Sir Daria Province, who will organize his own Staff for the campaign. The Kasalinsk column up to its junction with the Djizak column at the Boukan hills will be commanded by Colonel Golov, chief of the Kassalinsk district, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Baron von Kaulbars, of the Staff Corps.

"To direct the operations of all the troops under my command during the campaign, a special Staff has been formed, including the following officers and persons:—Chief of the Staff, Major-General Trotsky, of the Staff Corps; Chief of the Artillery, Major-General Jarinov, Chief of the Artillery of the Military District of Turkestan; Chief of the Rifle troops, Major-General Bardovsky, chief of the Turkestan Rifle Brigade; Chief of the Engineers, Colonel Schleiffer; Chief of the Commissariat, Counsellor of State Kassianov; Medical Chief, Counsellor of State Sonvarov.

"During my absence from Turkestan the command of the military district will be intrusted to Lieutenant-General Kolpakovsky, commander of the Province of Semiretcheusk, the senior officer next to myself. The troops of the Sir Daria Province are temporarily placed under Major-General Kartaschev, and those of Semiretchensk under Major-General Mikhalovsky. The functions of Major-General Trotsky, Chief of the Staff of the District, are temporarily intrusted to his assistant, Colonel Mosell, of the Staff Corps. The artillery of the district is placed under Colonel Silberswan, commander of the 1st Artillery Brigade of Turkestan; the Engineers being placed under Colonel Malfino, Chief of the Tashkend Subdivision of Engineers."

Some further details respecting the organization and march of the Turkestan detachment are contained in a Tashkend letter, which appears in the official *Invalide*:—

"To-day being the 13th of March the garrison of Tashkend was assembled in the market-place of the town to have the opening of the campaign officially announced to them by the Commander-in-Chief. When prayers for the happy termination of the enterprise had been offered up, the troops defiled past the Commander-in-Chief. Immediately after, the first echelon started on its march; the second echelon will leave to-morrow; the three remaining ones being under orders to leave respectively on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of March. These troops, which will be joined by others coming from Ura Tube and Khodjend, will march towards Djizak, to form the corps named after that place. The whole Djizak corps will consist of 12 companies of Infantry, 5½ sotnias of Cossacks, 40 cannons, and one rocket battery. His Imperial Highness Prince Eugene Maximilianovitch Romanovsky, Duke of Leuchtenberg, is with the corps. Another corps, that of Kasalinsk, will leave Fort Kasalinsk and Fort Perovsky March 22. It will be commanded by Colonel Golov, and will consist of nine companies of infantry one and a half sotnias of Cossacks, one mountain battery, and one rocket battery. The two sections of this corps will unite at Irkibai, thence to proceed towards Boukan hills, where they will be met by the Djizak forces. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch will accompany the Kasalinsk detachment. The two corps are to meet on the 5th of April. After their junction they will form one corps bearing the name of the Turkestan Corps, with Major-General Golovatchov as Chief of the Staff. General von Kaufmann, Adjutant-General of His Imperial Majesty, with his Staff, will accompany the Djizak detachment, and subsequently the Turkestan Corps, which corps, after its formation at the Boukan hills, will number 21 companies of infantry, seven sotnias of Cossacks, 14 cannon, one mountain battery, and one rocket battery. Attached to this corps will be the ships of the Aral Squadron (two steamers and two transports), which on the opening of the navigation, about the 27th of April, will leave Kasalinsk for the Amou Daria."

Not to speak of minor discrepancies between those two statements both of them official, there are some more important ones which deserve to be noticed. General von Kaufmann gives the number of the companies under his immediate command at 20, whereas the letter in the *Invalide* fixes them at 21; again, the General professes to have half a mountain battery, the letter giving him a whole battery; and while the Commander-in-Chief attaches both the Imperial Princes to the Djizak column, the *Invalide* speakers of the one as with the Djizak force, and of the other as with the Kasalinsk detachment. Some other observations force themselves on the reader's notice. The *Invalide* states the Aral flotilla to consist of two steamers and two tarnsports; but we have official *data* to the effect that there are five steamers on Lake Aral, all of them armed with several guns. As to the strength of the individual companies, they are represented to be on what is called the reinforced peace footing—a fact probably accounted for by the military reforms in course of progress. The war footing at which the troops have hitherto been assumed to stand is 180 rank and file per company (40 more than the reinforced peace footing), or 900 per battalion. The infantry are armed with the needle-gun, the riflemen with Berdans (a cross between needle-gun and Chassepot), and the artillery with breech-loading cannon on the improved Prussian pattern. A peculiarly effective arm in Turkestan will be the rocket battery, which, though consisting of no more than eight guns is likely to decide the battle or battles at the very outset, should there be any. At any rate it was the rocket guns that did for the Bokharese at the so-called battle of Irdjar, the only one ever fought by the Russians in that part of the world (1866). The Central Asia forces chiefly consisted of cavalry, and the horses were so terrified on that occasion by the rockets as to run away 15 minutes after the engagement began, when the infantry soon follwed them. However, it is venturesome to prophesy what the course of the campaign will be this time. The Russian Government pretend to know that the Khan of Khiva has managed quite lately to obtain a considerable supply of modern arms from the other side of the Hindoo Koosh. The credit they attach to this intelligence, which, if correct, may considerably retard success, has evidently caused them to make a more strenuous effort than originally intended. The reinforcement quite recently despatched from Orenburg and the Caucasus (numbers unknown) are a proof that the authorities are preparing for all contingencies, and that they apprehend the campaign may possibly last long enough for fresh arrivals to take part in it. Should these anticipations be borne out by events, it is quite possible that more than two columns will have time to penetrate to Khiva, and that a portion of those forces originally ordered to hold the neighbouring nomads in check will be engaged in active operations, and replaced in its primary task by the reserves now being formed in the rear. Another difficulty in forecasting the chances of the campaign is the uncertainty as to the numbers to be encountered by the Russians. If they have to fight the immediate subjects of Khiva alone, the sum total of their enemies, women and children included, is about half a million; but if the Khirgese and Turcomans of the Steppe should be seized with a martial spirit, and meddle in the business—an eventuality pretty sure to occur if the Russians meet with the slightest repulse—the number of the enemy will be doubled, nay, trebled. All this, however, would only put off the date of the final subjugation of the Khanate. As to prolonged resistance and permanent success, the Khivese have no reasonable hope whatever.

While the last independent state of Central Asia is thus tottering on the brink of the precipice, the Ruler of Khokan is carrying on the courteous correspondence with the Turkestan authorities on the subject of photography. Taking great interest in the art His Highness has asked, as a particular favour of his Russian friends, that some of his subjects should be initiated into the mysteries of portrait taking by machinery. His wishes have been readily complied with.

One point had better receive special prominence. A few weeks ago we were told by an official telegram that the Kasalinsk column set out on March 16, that the van of the Tashkend column left on March 3, and that both were to meet at Irkibai. To-day we learn—and this likewise officially—that the Kasalinsk column left on March 22, that the van of the Tashkend troops started on the 13th, and that they will meet at the Boukan hills, about 300 miles south of Irkibai, and on a wholly different road from the one suggested by the first news. The Russian Generals seem to adhere to the old and, no doubt, very wise maxim that the concentration of the troops, and the first introductory operations at the outset of a campaign cannot be enveloped in too much mystery and contradictory intelligence.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

The Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, attended by Sir Louis Malet, C.B., member of the Council of India, received yesterday a numerous and influential deputation from the Society of Arts, who presented a memorial on the expediency and urgency of facilitating our commercial intercourse with Central Asia by improving our communications with it through and from India. The deputation was headed by Major-General F. Eardley-Wilmot, chairman of the Council of the Society. His Grace, in replying, said it appeared that the points to which the deputation wished to direct his notice were the opening communication and establishing intercourse with Central Asia through the Ataligh Ghazee, the present Ruler of Eastern Turkestan, and the facilitating our means of passage through Nepaul and Thibet. As regarded the first point he was happy to say that he had received from Lord Northbrook a very hopeful and satisfactory account of his reception of an Embassy from the Ataligh Ghazee, and of his intention to organize immediately a return Mission to Turkestan. The officers of this Mission would report on the best routes and collect all necessary information on the subject, and this report would, he hoped and believed, be followed by important and satisfactory results. Apprehension had at one time been entertained as to the personal safety of the officers composing the Mission which might lead to future complications, but Lord Northbrook had been satisfied by the representations of the Embassy on this point that the Ataligh Ghazee had established his power so really and securely as to be able to insure as much safety to travellers in his territory as in India. He thought, therefore, that on this point the Society could hardly desire anything more. As regarded our communications through Nepaul and Thibet, he could not reply so favourably. He quite agreed with what had been urged, justifiably, as to the very unsatisfactory footing of absolute exclusion on which we stood with Nepaul, after our long intimate and theoretically friendly relations with that State, and after all we had done for it. He agreed, too, with the opinion in favor of a railway to Darjeeling, which had so often been pressed on his notice. He knew Lord Northbrook was fully alive to the expediency of taking measures to improve and expedite matters on both these questions; and, for his own part, he should not fail to direct the attention of the Indian Government to them. General Eardley-Wilmot, on behalf of the deputation, thanked his Grace for the courtesy and attention with which he had received the statements in support of the memorial, and the deputation withdrew.—*Times*, April 26.

THE WILL OF THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Incorrect statements having repeatedly appeared in both English and foreign newspapers regarding the will of the late Emperor Napoleon, we think it right, as solicitors for the Administratrix, to state that all such rumours as have hitherto been published are without authority and inaccurate. Unavoidable circumstances have occasioned some delay in the publication of the will, but letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* have now been applied for, and, in order to avoid the possibility of further misrepresentations, we are authorized to transmit to you a copy of the will for publication.

The estate has been sworn under £120,000, but it is right to state that this sum is subject to claims, which will reduce the amount actually received by the administratrix to about one-half of the sum named.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

MARKBY, TABEY, AND STEWART.

57, Coleman-street, E. C., April 28.

"CECI EST MON TESTAMENT.

"Je recommande mon fils et ma femme aux grands Corps de l'Etat, au peuple et à l'armée L'Impératrice Eugénie a toutes les qualités nécessaires pour bien conduire la Régence, et mon fils montre des dispositions et un jugement qui le rendront digne de ses hautes destinées.

"Qu'il n'oublie jamais la devise du Chef de notre famille, '*Tout pour le Peuple Français*;' qu'il se pénètre des écrits du prisonnier de St. Hélène, qu'il étudie les actes et la correspondance de l'Empereur, afin qu'il se souvienne quand les circonstances le permettront que la cause des peuples est la cause de la France.

"Le pouvoir est un lourd fardeau, parce qu'on ne peut pas toujours faire tout le bien qu'on voudrait, et que vos contemporains vous rendent rarement justice; aussi faut-il, pour accomplir sa mission, avoir en soi la foi et la conscience de son devoir. Il faut penser que du haut des cieux ceux que vous avez aimés vous regardent et vous protégent. C'est l'ame de mon grand oncle qui m'a toujours inspiré et soutenu. Il en sera de meme pour mon fils, car il sera toujours digne de son nom.

"Je laisse a l'Impératrice Eugénie tout mon domaine privé. Je désire qu'ala majorité de mon fils elle habite l'Elysee et Biarritz.

J'espere que mon souvenir lui sera cher, at qu'après ma mort elle oublierа les chagrins que j'ai pu lui causer.

"Quant à mon fils, qu'il grade comme talisman le cachet que je portais à ma montre et qui vient de ma mère; qu'il conserve avec soin tout ce qui me vient de de l'Empereur, mon oncle, et qu'il soit persuadé que mon cœur et mon âme restent avec lui.

"Je ne parle pas de mes fidèles serviteurs. Je suis convaincu que l'Impératrice et mon fils ne les abandonneront jamais.

"Je mourrai dans la religion Catholique, Apostolique, et Romaine, que mon fils honorera toujours par sa piété.

(Signé) "NAPOLEON.

"Fait, écrit et signé de ma main, au Palais des Tuileries, le 24 Avril, 1865.

(Signé) "NAPOLEON."

"April 24, 1865.

"THIS IS MY WILL.

"I commend my son and my wife to the high constituted authorities of the State(aux grands corps de l'Etat), to the people, and the army. The Empress Eugénie possesses all the qualities requisite for conducting the Regency well, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family, 'Every thing for the French people.' Let him fix in his mind the writing of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the Emperor's deeds and correspondence; finally, let him remember, when circumstances so permit, that the cause of the people is the cause of France.

"Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because your contemporaries seldom render you justice, so that, in order to fulfil one's mission, one must have faith in, and consciousness of one's duty. It is necessary to consider that from Heaven on high those whom you have loved regard and protect you; it is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name.

"I leave to the Empress Eugenie all my private property. It is my desire that on the majority of my son she shall inhabit the Elysee and Biarritz.

"I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget the griefs I may have caused her.

"With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the Emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him.

"I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the Empress and my son will never abandon them.

"I shall die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will always honour by his piety.

"(Signed) NAPOLEON.

"Done, written, and signed with my hand at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th April, 1865.

"(Signed) NAPOLEON."

LESSONS FROM ANY ENEMY.

AMID the extraordinary flood of blackguardism which Mr. Cushing has just poured out on this country and its representative at the Geneva Arbitration, the Lord Chief Justice, there are some remarks on the British Constitution, suggested apparently by the perspicacity of hate, which appear to us to contain at least a portion of truth. Mr. Cushing attempts to explode the notion, which he seems to think popular in its own country, that the British people, living under the shadow of an aristocratic Constitution, is a model of firm temper and dignified self-command, whereas the fickle and fluctuating democracy of the United States veers about with every wind of fancy, passion or opinion. Mr. Cushing's statement of the facts may be put briefly as follows:—The true ruler of England, he says, is the Prime Minister Mr. Gladestone or Mr Disraeli, who hold in his hand the fortunes of three hundred millions of men spread over the habitable world. The Prime Minister governs on conditions of being able to convince between three and four hundred gentlemen who form his Parliamentary following: but these gentlemen are not always to be convinced; they are acted upon by many influences other then the persuasions of their leader, and in particular they are afraid of any charge of public sentiment which may affect their tenure of their seats. Hence English government is conducted amid perpetual fuss and flurry—the Minister nervous about carrying his majority; the majority nervous about the effect of the measures of the Minister upon a half-instructed popular opinion. On the other hand, under the American Constitution each branch of the Government has its duties accurately defined and marked off, the Executive does not meddle with the Legislature nor the Legislature with the Executive, and all persons concerned in governing go on with their appointed task until a definite period is reached, at which the people give their verdict on the conduct of each class of public functionaries separately. The practical results of the two systems were shown, Mr. Cushing insists, by the state of feeling in which the English and American public respectively awaited the conclusion of the Geneva arbitration. While this country was in permanent fermentation and went through half a dozen phases of opinion, the Americans simply trusted their statesmen and calmly awaited the decision of the tribunal. It is not our intention, at present, to examine this particular statement of fact. Those who hold with us as to the character of the Washington Treaty and the Geneva Court have no difficult in understanding why the Americans took the whole of these diplomatic proceedings from beginning to end with a coolness which no Englishman could pretend to imitate. There are some things more than flesh and blood can bear, and neither men nor nations ought to be judged by their behaviour when this class of accidents happen to them. But there is, as we have said, a portion of truth in Mr. Cushing's general criticism on our political institutions, and though the lesson comes from an enemy, and a violent and inveterate enemy, there is no harm in laying it to heart.

It is, we think, quite true that a wide and indiscriminate diffusion of political power has been effected in this country without sufficient consideration of the various contrivances which, as experience has shown, may be made to serve as safeguards against its abuse. There is doubtles the greatest injustice in Mr. Cushing's comparison of British and American institutions if it be made of their ordinary and not of their exceptional working, and if it be made of the present stage of their history. The occasions are very rare in which English statesmen have their even course disturbed by popular excitement; on the other hand, such occasions are constantly occurring in the United States. If, however, the question be distinctly asked why the British Constitution does not work as Mr. Cushing supposes it always to work, no answer can be given, except that those who set it in motion and guide it are for the present a special class of men, produced and formed by a long chain of historical causes. It is undoubtedly the fact abstractedly that we are governed by a fluctuating majority of the House of Commons, and it is also most unquestionably certain that if our public men closely resembled those of the United States, political machinery less safe than ours could hardly be devised by the wildest anarchist. Our security consists in the influence, for the present, of a number of peculiarities and facts deep-seated in the structure of English society. Among the social facts which for the present help to find us an anchorage is one which we take as an instance only because it has recently been forced upon our attention. English public do not care overmuch for office, and hence there is always a point at which an unduly excited public opinion, in or out of parliament, spends itself and loses its force. All men of all parties implicitly believed Mr. Gladstone when he let it be known the other day by word and act that he would rather be out of office than in it. In all probability nine-tenths of the Government shared the opinion of the Prime Minister, and in fact a tenure of office considerably short of five years is enough utterly to tire out a number of members of every Administration who are at once rich and indolent. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule of non-adhesiveness to office among our public men, and among them we should expect to find, though we certainly do not always find, the law officers of the Crown, who regard their appointments as definite steps on the ladder of professional promotion. This comparative indifference to office distinguishing our public men would, in fact, be a political inconvenience of the first order if the opposition cared always as little for coming in as the Government cared about going out. We have just had it proved by example that the eagerness of an English Opposition to come in is not excessive; but there is no doubt that in general the excitement of conflict and the desire to be at the centre and to possess the secret of affairs, lead English politicians who are out of office to aim at it with an earnestness altogether disproportioned to the degree of tenacity which a few years afterwards they will display in adhering to it. Now, in the United States, there is not a shadow of any such feeling with respect to the exercise and emoluments of power. All American politicians, with the very fewest exceptions, are members of a profession; they are in the position of our Attorney and Solicitor General, with the difference that, if they were to be turned out of office, they would have no private practice to fall back upon. If the British Constitution were worked by American public men, the results would be exactly those which Mr. Cushing describes. Some such results are in fact perpetually showing themselves in the British colonies which possess popular Constitutions, and if the interests at stake were of the same magnitude as those embarked in the political struggles of Great Britain and the United States, and if the public force at the disposal of a colony had been equal to that at the command of the mother country, our colonial history would have long since recorded a series of tremendous disasters.

The question which every Englishman who can look some little way ahead should ask himself is, how long are our present securities likely to last? If Mr. Cushing is on the whole wrong in his account of the present, are we quite sure that the description will be wrong of the future? We seem to be resting for the moment after the long stride towards democracy which we took a few years ago. There is, we are told, a Conservative reaction. The present House of Commons is said to contain a greater number of rich men than any former House, though their wealth does not take precisely the old form. Among the men who lead either side, or who are spoken of as likely to lead either side, there are very few who are not men of high culture and of literary or academic reputation. But it seems to us the idlest self-delusion to suppose that our present political chiefs are really to the taste of the majorities who control the constituencies. There are optimists, who may believe this, and partisanship may lead this or that faction to believe it or to affect to believe it, but those who really know what the British householder is likely to turn out in the long run do not allow themselves to be deceived. The doubt, then, which attaches to the British Constitution is not a doubt respecting its actual working, but a doubt respecting its probable working when constituencies no longer reject Mr. Odger with contempt, and when a Prime Minister with all his fortunes dependent on his retaining office wields the entire power of the State of Great Britain, India, and the Colonies, on condition of persuading three hundred and odd members of Parliament who by no stretch of courtesy could be called gentlemen. It is under circumstances like these that express constitutional rules, not quite at the mercy of the Legislature for the time being have signally proved their value; and let Mr. Cushing rave about Sir Alexander Cockburn as he pleases, we may feel grateful to him in a sense for reminding us that we have diffused political power almost as widely as in the United States, without taking the commonest precautions to secure its running evenly in properly directed channels.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A WAR OF RACES IN LOUISIANA. THE BLOODY AFFAIR AT COLFAX.

(*New York Tribune*, April 19.)

WE have not full enough nor trustworthy enough particulars of the shocking tragedy at the village of Colfax, Louisiana, to decide whether the blacks or the whites were the more to blame in provoking the conflict. It is only certain that the negroes took forcible possession of the place, drove away the white inhabitants fortified themselves at the court-house, and were finally dislodged and either massacred or put to flight by an armed force of whites from the neighbouring parishes. The last scene seems to have been one of aggravated horrors. The court-house was set on fire, and the negroes were shot down as they attempted to escape from the flames. From sixty to one hundred are said to have been killed, and five or six white men were either killed or wounded. As usually happens in such cases, both parties are accused of extreme barbarity. It is alleged that the negroes opened the assault by an attack under cover of a flag of truce; while on the other hand, the whites are charged with a murderous massacre of defenceless fugitives. We may suspend our judgment on these points until we have a more exact narrative of the riot. In whatever way we view it, the crime was inexpressibly shocking. We need not attempt to darken the awful picture with any additional horrors, or to inflame the public indignation with doubtful stories.

But whatever may be the facts of the conflict, its remote origin is not hard to discover. It is found in the same act of usurpation which placed Kellogg in the Governor's chair and sustains him there in the face of the developments of the Senate Investigation and the vigorous denunciations of so many of the Republican leaders in Congress. The outrage committed upon the election returns in the rest of the State was also, as well as the facts can be sifted from the conflicting and confusing reports, perpetrated in Grant parish, where the Kellogg board disregarded the votes actually cast, and gave the certificates to the Republican candidates, who certainly had not received a majority of the ballots. For some reason not explained, only one of these persons qualified during the time fixed by law. Mr. Kellogg thereupon issued a new set of commissions, and by the advice of a resident of the parish (who seems to have been one of the first sufferers from the riot) he gave them to the candidates who had been honestly elected, whether Republicans or Fusionists. It was then that the negroes, under the leadership of a coloured man named Ward, who had been defeated as a candidate for the Legislature, but admitted to the seat by the Lynch returning board, on the ground that he might have been elected if somebody had not broken open a ballot-box, revolted against what they regarded as white domination, and fortified the court-house to keep out Kellogg's newly-commissioned officers.

This, at least, was the first account. A later one represents that the beleaguered party of negroes composed a posse assisting the new Kellogg Sheriff against the old Fusion or Democratic claimant. In either case, is it not natural that an ignorant and degraded people, like the negroes of many of the remote parishes of Louisiana, should infer from the recent transactions at New Orleans and Washington, that the purpose of the Federal Government was to deliver the State into their hands? They cannot have forgotten that during the campaign the Administration leaders were careful to array them against the white population, to frighten them with the prospect of a revival of slavery if the old slave-owners ever got into office, to assure them that the cause of Grant and the cause of the black man were identical, and that the re-election of the President would elevate the coloured race to place and power, and put their old masters for ever under their feet. They know that in the November election the black man's party, created by these representations, was defeated at the polls. They know that it was nevertheless immediately installed in power by military force. They know that it is sustained by the President in defiance of law and of the remonstrances of some of his own warmest friends. What is more natural than for them to a assume that they might do on a small scale what their leader Kellogg had done on a large one? Their man Ward imagined that he had learned a great deal during his sojourn in New Orleans, and when he hurried home to stir up the insurrection he found apt and eager pupils.

Is the warfare to go any further? Louisiana is already prepared for a bitter antagonism of races which one or two more crimes like this at Colfax may render ineradicable. The whites are not so utterly crushed and broken that they will bear negro usurpation, however they may submit to legal authority. The blacks will not endure massacre and outrage in a State where they hold a political preponderance. Let the lines of hostility once be lighted between the two classes, and no one can foretell the misfortunes that must follow. To avoid the catastrophe threatened by the crimes and follies of the New Orleans administration, both parties will need to exercise the greatest tion, both parties will need to exercise the greatest forbearance: and the civil authorities must pursue the authors of these Red River disorders, and punish them with the utmost severity, whether whites or blacks, Republicans or Democrats.

OPENING OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(*Times*, May 2.)

YESTERDAY the Exhibition at Vienna, which is to be one of the greatest and most splendid of the series, was opened by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in company with the Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire, and in the presence of vast multitudes of people. The ceremony seems to have been splendid and impressive. Surrounded by his illustrious guests and the great dignitaries of State, the Emperor received the congratulations of those connected with the enterprise. The Archduke Charles Louis, the protecter of the Exhibition, addressed His Majesty, who made a fitting reply; Prince Adolph von Auersperg, president of the Council of Ministers, and Dr. Felder, Burgomister of Vienna, offered their tribute of loyalty; and when the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by their distinguished guests and subjects, passed through the Exhibition they were received by the multitude with thunders of applause. On this happy occasion we desire to be as liberal as possible in congratulation. Not that an Exhibition in itself can rouse us to much enthusiasm. It happens that in England the idea of such displays has been overworked. Some of us remember the great gathering of 1851, which was really an event in English history from the novelty of the conception, the originality of the building in design and structure, the curiosity and the excitement which were roused among every class of people. Month after month, high and low swarmed to Hyde Park from every corner of the three Kingdoms, and the visitors, numbering from thirty to sixty thousand a day, and rising at the close to more than a hundred thousand, amounted in the whole to over six millions. It is not possible that we should see such a sight again. The Exhibition of 1851 modified the habits of our tradesmen, and since that time their ordinary displays have had the character of an Exhibition. The name now excites only a languid approbation, and this feeling will continue until those who busy themselves in such matters are able to imprint upon their scheme some new and attractive character. An Exhibition at Vienna is to be judged on other principles. The show which was opened yesterday is not only very splendid, but it has the highest political and social interest. This Austria, which is now about to outdo England and France, and gather the sightseers of the world, has been exposed within our time to the greatest misfortunes that can befall a State. Revolution, Civil War, the irksome reign of a repressive Government, ruling by priests and soldiers, policemen and spies; financial embarrassment verging on ruin, then defeat in two memorable campaigns, and the loss of domination and primacy in Germany and of its Italian possessions are calamities all of which have occurred in the present Emperor's reign. When he ascended the throne, twenty-five years ago, men spoke of the Austrian Empire as they speak of Spain now; and long afterwards a tirade against the effete old tyranny was certain of a burst of cheers at any popular meeting in this country. "Progress" was a word which it seemed absurd to use in connection with the Empire on which Prince Felix Schwarzenberg had stamped his policy, and which was linked in unholy alliance with the worst elements of spiritual and temporal repression in Europe. And yet if we search through the Continental States we shall not find one which now offers a more conspicuous example of progress. Austria may well say that it is good for her to have been afflicted. The wars of 1859 and 1866 have delivered her from disaffected populations which her pride could never have permitted her to abandon, and it is to defeat, and nothing else, that she owes the compromise with Hungary, so simple, so easily accomplished, and so safe, yet so long resisted with blind and savage obstinacy as equivalent to a disruption of the Empire. In many respects Austria is literally transformed. Political changes and the growing habit of free discussion have affected even the social life of the people, and they have become a race essentially different from their good-natured and polite but apathetic and unenterprising fathers in the old times before 1848. It is as if a flood of light and life had been poured in. Railways, of course, have done much, but more is to be attributed to those seeds of Liberalism which have been sown broadcast over Europe. The Exhibition indicates the industrial and commercial aspect of this change. Political significance it also undoubtedly has, for there was a time when the Emperor's counsellors would have shrunk from bringing multitudes to the capital, and the city which Windischgratz and Jellachich bombarded would hardly have given its Sovereign so enthusiastic a greeting. But what this Exhibition recalls most to our mind is the material progress of Austria. Till very recent days the pursuits which an Exhibition is intended to consecrate and foster were looked down upon by every one who claimed an honourable social position, and in their then state they almost deserved to be looked down upon. Industry was little more than a petty handicraft; commerce was shopkeeping, peddling, and huckstering; banking, in our sense, was restricted within the narrowest limits, and combinations for the furtherance of large enterprises may be said to have been unknown. How changed the spirit is now, and how remarkable are already the effects of the change, will be admitted by those who know the Austria of the present day.

The visitors to Vienna this year will find a new and splendid city, the finer buildings of which equal, if they do not surpass, anything that is to be seen in Paris. When the plans of Napoleon and M. Haussmann for the embellishment of the French capital began to develope themselves the Viennese were not slow in following the example, and some fifteen years ago the old fortifications were demolished to make way for some of the most successful creations of modern architecture. The improvements are typical of the change which has been made in the policy and prospects of the Empire. The capital, like the people to which it belongs, is taken out of the trammels of the past, and has grown in wealth and comfort and display.

It will, however, be as well for visitors to wait until the Exhibition is really in order and fitted to receive its guests. It will be remembered when Queen Victoria opened the London Exhibition, on the 1st of May, 1851, the spectacle was very far from complete. That memorable procession round the building, when Her Majesty and Prince Albert were preceded by the late Marquises of Westminster and Breadalbane, walking backwards, to the wonder and amusement of the public, was made through a chaos of deal boards, red baize, and packing-cases. For weeks afterwards the hammers resounded, and the grimy workmen were busy on every side. On the present occasion, although great efforts have been made for a good show at the opening, there is a vast deal more to be done. Only a few days since it was believed in Vienna that there was not a chance even of the nave itself being ready. Many portions of the works where cases are to stand are as yet empty; the cases are mere shells of wood, and as to placing the goods in them, not a beginning had been made then. A month at least must elapse before the great sight of the year can be seen in all its glory.

SUFFERERS AND SIGHT-SEERS.

WORTHY MR. PUNCH,

"Spring, Spring, gentle Spring!" I hear a cheerful butcher-boy chirping at my doorstep, while I am seated shivering over a winter's fire, and watching the hail pattering on the passing umbrellas. The little warbler seems to me a trifle premature in the selection of his song; still I cannot help remembering that May-Day is at hand, and the R.A.'s are prepared to exhibit their R-ray.

Springing thus from one of the Fine Arts to another—from Orpheus to Apelles, if I may air my classics—perhaps I may be suffered to jump to the conclusion that the Show this year will be as popular as ever, and that the people who attend it will be as pushing and unpleasant and impertinent as ever. Hinc illæ lacrymæ. I mean, here is the reason of my crying for your aid to reform the ill-behaviour of the picture-seeing world.

If I may trust my memory of the miseries I have suffered in my study of the Arts, there are at least ten distinct classes of obnoxious persons, who have disturbed my comfort, if not trodden on my toes:—

1. There are the civil people, who, when you are standing at just the proper distance to appreciate a picture, coolly plant themselves in front of you